

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



## NECESSARY TO ACT

There Seemed No Other Cause  
for the Administration.

WERE MANY DIVERSE OPINIONS

Senate Could Not Agree  
on Hawaiian Policy.

Annexation Treaty Would Focus  
Action—Executive Pre-  
viously Friendly.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The treaty of annexation between the Republic of Hawaii, and the United States was signed at 2:30 a. m., June 16, in the State Department, by John Sherman on the part of the United States, and F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, on behalf of the Republic of Hawaii.

The negotiation and signing of the treaty was the result of the change of mind by the administration, due to the attitude of many Republican Senators regarding the reciprocity treaty. It was well understood that the administration would not present any treaty of annexation until the tariff bill was completed.

As I have previously informed you, the action of the Senate committee on Finance, in striking out the clause in the House bill, protecting reciprocity, was not for the purpose of killing the treaty, but to place the matter before the Senate in such a manner, that the subject could be debated and a clause be inserted modifying the benefits to be derived by Hawaii from the present treaty, and of preventing Hawaii from getting the advantage of the increased rate of duties in the pending bill. It was the opinion of some members of the Finance committee that in this way only, could the question of benefits be open for discussion.

It was apparent, from the moment the subject came up for discussion, that the national and logical way of disposing of the matter was to settle at once the question of annexation. If this took place, no clause protecting the treaty was needed. But the administration had decided not to bring any new matter before Congress until the tariff bill was passed, or out of the way.

When the sugar schedule was reached, and the Republican leaders held a caucus over it, much difference of opinion was developed as to the best way of disposing of the Hawaiian matter. Some desired a provision reducing the advantages to Hawaii. Others wished a notice of abrogation to be inserted. Others wished that the President be instructed to negotiate a new treaty, and if it was not done, then the reciprocity treaty should terminate. In several caucuses, these differences of opinion greatly developed.

At the same time these seemed to be a strong desire to proceed with annexation in due course of time. In this condition of things, the Executive can take no leading part. But by the negotiation of an annexation treaty it could make a positive move, and as an administration movement, call all of the Republicans to its support, and if an annexation treaty was ratified the Hawaiian claim would be eliminated from the tariff bill.

The annexation treaty was at once negotiated, and the papers were prepared to be submitted to the President on his return from his Southern trip. On his return, on the 15th, he considered the subject, approved of the treaty, and it was signed on the morning of the 16th.

If the move towards immediate annexation should have the effect of the enemies of reciprocity and annexation may consider themselves humbled but effective workers in securing that result. By creating or fomenting differences of opinion among Senators, need of action by the United States they have forced the Administration to act at once.

The Japanese trouble in Hawaii has the attention of the Administration, and it has emphasized the need active policy, by the United States. At the same time the Administration has no jingo policy. It knows better than the average politician that the conservative element in this country wishes no foreign complications. The war spirit does not help trade. It keeps men away from ventures and new arrangements. If it were generally believed that Japan and Hawaii had serious differences, it might influence the judgment of conservative Senators, who believe that we have enough trouble on hand. This can be clearly seen in the Cuban affair. While Congress seems to be very belligerent, and has much reason to feel so, and it is restless because of the Spanish cruelties, it does not intend to disturb American finances. A war with Spain would involve the issue of many millions of bonds, and the question would be at once raised, how shall they be paid, in gold or silver?

It is said that several of the Democratic silver men are disposed to vote for annexation, in order to show their contempt for Mr. Cleveland. It is a method of "kicking" the man who has,

they believe, ruined the Democratic party. However, politicians as a rule are very forgiving. They are men of the world, and cannot afford to spend their time revenging their grievances.

Regarding the value of prophecy, it is noted that in an interview in the Washington Post, Capt. Julius Palmer declared that President McKinley would not sign any annexation treaty with Hawaii. At the moment he made this solemn declaration, the treaty had been engrossed, and would have been signed, if all of the parties had been present.

The signing of the new treaty is received with great favor by the friendly press. Even the Washington Post that has strongly opposed annexation has a rousing article favoring annexation.

The most impartial observer notices that bitter feeling towards annexation is confined to only one or two Senators. The old school Democrats say they must have time to think over the matter. These may, in the end, say, "we are in some doubt, but if the Senate is willing to take the chances, we will not oppose." The friendly press seems to believe that the subject will go over until next winter, but that the feeling for passing the treaty will increase in the mean time.

At the present writing, no decisive action has been taken by Senators friendly to the treaty. If the Administration believes that the Senate will act promptly, it will push it. Otherwise it will let it go over. But the opinion is growing that nothing will be done during the present session. It may be said that the Cabinet was not entirely clear on the question of negotiating the treaty at the present time, or of delaying the subject until winter. It has, however, been done, and all that remains now is, to see that it is carefully considered by the men who must pass upon it.

## CLOSING EXERCISES.

Kamehameha Girls School Last Night.

The first commencement of the Kamehameha Girls' School took place in Kaunakapili Church last night before an audience of something like 2,000 people, the largest number ever gathered together in the native place of worship. This very generous attendance showed the interest that the people of Honolulu have in the work that is being done by Miss Pope and her corps of worthy assistants.

On the specially constructed stage, and about it were placed a large number of palms, and above, on the organ front, were the words of the K. G. S. motto: "Wake the Divine Within." With the figures '97 beneath, all embroidered in red on white.

When the audience had all been seated, the graduates filed in and took their places on the stage. With them were Miss Pope, the principal; Rev. C. M. Hyde, who distributed the diplomas, and Rev. Timoteo, pastor of Kaunakapili.

If any special mention is to be made of the numbers on the program, "The Teacher and Trainer of Hawaii's Little Ones," "The Servant of the Soul," "A Bit of Clay," "A Plea for Children," and "A Practical Art" would come in for very high standing. In all of the speaking and reading done by the girls, the clear enunciation, notwithstanding the large crowd present and the noise of certain hoodlums in the rear, was a matter of frequent and favorable remark. The girls did remarkably well. In the singing, they were above reproach, and showed to good advantage the careful and painstaking training of Miss Clymer. In the language of one present, "The music was a revelation."

Miss Pope's work with the girls cannot be too highly praised, and she and her assistants may feel justly proud that they have sent forth into the world Hawaiian girls who are eminently capable to take their places as trainers of the young Hawaiians.

Following is the program in detail: Motto: "Wake the Divine Within." Chorus—In Heavenly Love Abiding.

Mendelssohn  
Kamehameha School for Girls.  
Invocation—Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.  
The Teacher and Trainer of Hawaii's Little Ones. . . . . Lewa Iokila  
Poem—The Greatest Discovery. . . . . Anonymous  
Hattie Kekalohe.

My Life at Kamehameha. . . . . Aoe Wong Kong  
The Servant of the Soul. . . . . Elizabeth Kahana  
Wake the Divine Within. . . . . Elizabeth Waiamau  
A Bit of Clay. . . . . Kalei Ewaliko  
Chorus—Sweet May. . . . . Barnby Class.

A Plea for the Children. . . . . Malie Kapali  
Domestic Sciences. . . . . Jessie Mahoahoa  
The Use of Music. . . . . Lydia Aholo  
A Practical Art. . . . . Julia Lovell  
Poem—At School Close. . . . . Whittier  
Elizabeth Kellinai.

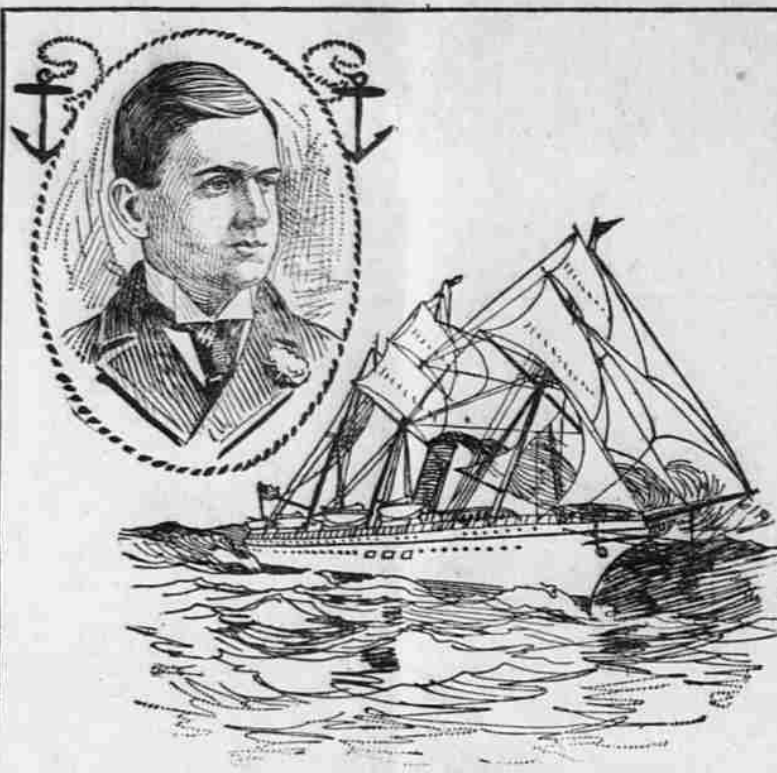
Presentation of Certificates.  
Chorus—Cradle Song. . . . . Mendelssohn  
Kamehameha School for Girls.  
Kamehameha Girls' School Call.  
Benediction. . . . . Rev. E. S. Timoteo

The graduates were: Lydia Aholo, Julia Akana, Kalei Ewaliko, Miriam Hule, Lewa Iokila, Helen Kahalehu, Elizabeth Kahana, Moe Kapali, Hattie Kekalohe, Elizabeth Kellinai, Ke-lina Kiwaha, Julia Lovell, Jessie Mahoahoa, Elizabeth Waiamau and Aoe Wong Kong.

## Morning Star.

The Missionary packet Morning Star was to have left San Francisco on June 28th, and will probably arrive here on or about July 12th. The Star will remain here long enough to take on what freight there is here for her. This will take about a week, at the end of which time she will sail on her regular annual trip to Micronesia.

The Star has been thoroughly repaired, and the leak, which could not be located for years, has been found and stopped. The vessel is in fine con-



HOWARD GOULD'S NEW YACHT NIAGARA.  
Mr. Gould's new yacht will be the largest pleasure craft ever built in America. She is to be 270 feet in length and will have a beam of 38 feet, which will make her larger than some of the new cruisers of our navy. She is not to be a speedy vessel, but she will be seaworthy enough to go around the world.

dition, and is ready for the long trip she has before her.

Following is a list of the passengers who are on their way to Honolulu on the Morning Star: Beulah Logan, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Olin, Mrs. Raneer and son, Rev. Mr. Hendricks, Arthur Alexander. The first two are missionaries on their way to Micronesia.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.  
Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:  
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY  
Limited.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute  
HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,  
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine  
and Other Kindred  
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort  
Private carriage entrance on lane,  
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President; W. R. Castle, Vice President; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear, Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to  
ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,  
Manager, Pro Tem.  
Telephone, 706.  
4624-A6m 1869-6m

Pictures!  
Pictures!  
Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL STREET.

## Portieres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

## Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and  
Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierie Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

## Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock To Ladies  
Going Abroad

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Kuuu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## SETH THOMAS

## CLOCKS AND WATCHES

## FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL  
WATCHMAKER.

## Waltham

## Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

## Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,  
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan  
Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family  
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for  
Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific  
Mail Steamship Companies.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian  
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and  
Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen  
and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India  
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## O. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
212 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied  
at Short Notice. Orders from  
the other Islands faithfully executed.

## CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.  
(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.  
AGENTS



Since our reduction sale we have established the largest remnant counter in Honolulu. Goods are piled high and the assortment is unequalled. It consists of Lawns, Flannelettes, Dimities and Organdies. Beautiful shades and texture.

## B. F. Ehlers &amp; Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).



## AN INNOVATION

Handsomely Built at  
Waikiki.

E. S. CUNHA'S MODERN IDEAS

All Conveniences of East-  
ern Seaside Inns.

Cyclists Provided for—Boats and  
Donkeys for Children—Eleg-  
ant Refreshments.

What ever pleasure there might be  
in a visit to Kapiolani Park during the  
week or on Sunday has been reduced

that it will be convenient of access  
from that point.

Handsome, ornamental shade trees,  
having age, will be taken to the  
grounds and transplanted, so that from  
the very beginning "Kapiolani Inn"  
will present a beautiful appearance.

Mr. Cunha has not yet selected a  
manager for the place. He insists that  
it shall be conducted in a manner  
which will warrant the support of the  
best society people—hoodlums will not  
be tolerated. He prefers having a man  
and wife who have had experience in  
the conduct of an establishment of  
this kind, and who will keep in touch  
with the people. So far, J. W. Chap-  
man is the only person thought of by  
him, Honolulu is greatly in need of  
such a place, and if conducted accord-  
ing to Mr. Cunha's ideas, it would  
soon have an international reputation.

Tenders have been asked for the  
buildings, and work will begin as soon  
as the contract is let.

## SCHOOL MATTERS.

Work Done at the Regular Ses-  
sion of Commissioners.

At the regular weekly session of the  
Commissioners of Education yesterday  
afternoon there were present the fol-  
lowing: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan,  
H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Pro-  
fessor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H. M.  
von Holt. Minutes of the previous  
meeting read and approved.

The commissions of Mrs. Jordan and  
Mr. von Holt having run out on June

benefit of Minister Cooper, who has  
property above Montana's.

This is denied by Superintendent  
Brown. He states that it is done at  
the request of several property-own-  
ers, including Paul Neumann and F.  
M. Swanzy; that the petition has been  
in his office for four years, and it is  
only now through the kindness in Mr.  
Rowell in letting him have 2,000 feet  
of pipe that he is able to grant the  
request. While there are only two or  
three residences on the line, other  
property owners along the line require  
the water for irrigation.

The pipe will not be extended from  
Montana's to Minister Cooper's prop-  
erty at present, or at least until more  
pipe is provided.

## Y. P. S. C. E. DELEGATES.

Points About the Young People  
to Represent Hawaii.

The delegates from Hawaii to the Y.  
P. S. C. E. Convention in San Francis-  
co will leave on the Australia today.  
They are:

Lyle A. Dickey, president of the Y.  
P. S. C. E. of the Hawaiian Islands,  
and a delegate from Central Union; D.  
L. Naone, vice president, and a dele-  
gate from Kawaiahae; Mrs. Herbert  
Coan, delegate from the Hilo society;  
Miss Ida Leonard, delegate from the  
Paia society, Maui; Ralph Woodward,  
A. M. Walcott, Miss Laura L. Pires,  
Miss M. Ferreira, Miss Maria Forbes

and in red and included in the former,  
the word Hawaii, and a painting of the  
crater of Kilauea, these to be pinned  
with Hawaiian flag pins. The badges  
were made by Miss Lindsay, of the  
Paia society. The delegates will like-  
wise carry small silk Hawaiian flags  
as handkerchiefs during the progress  
of the convention, these to be used in  
the Chautauqua salute.

## MR. SALLMON TALKS.

Meets With Y. M. C. A. Commit-  
tees and Offers Suggestions.

There were 20 members of the vari-  
ous committees of the Y. M. C. A. in  
the hall last night, called together to  
listen to remarks by Mr. Sallmon on  
various points in connection with as-  
sociation work.

Asked in regard to membership in  
the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Sallmon answered  
that he believed the active members  
should be members of some evangelical  
church.

There should be no conflict between  
the Y. M. C. A. and Christian Endeavor  
Association, and if everything were to  
be arranged properly, there need be no  
trouble whatever.

Billiards had been tried in the social  
life of the association, but without  
much success. Lunch rooms, and es-  
pecially in branches of the Railroad Y.  
M. C. A., had met with great success.

The educational department of the  
Y. M. C. A. had made the greatest  
strides of any of the other depart-  
ments. Business men were putting  
most of their money into this branch.  
Men of all classes were learning every  
branch of study, much to their advan-  
tage. Educational work should go  
hand in hand with the work of the Bi-  
ble classes.

In speaking of this, Mr. Sallmon re-  
ferred to the Bridgeport association,  
where at 5 p. m. business classes were  
held in the gymnasium; at 6 p. m. a  
lunch was served by the ladies, and at  
7 p. m. the Bible classes were held.

The Bible school should be graded  
with the different courses for each class  
of men, in progression.

The associate members should be al-  
lowed to discuss, but not vote in as-  
sociation meetings.

Mr. Sallmon dwelt on various modes  
of interesting men in the work of the  
association.

The business of the association  
should be in the hands of the Board  
of Directors. This view of Mr. Sal-  
lmon is in direct line with an amend-  
ment to the constitution of the Hon-  
olulu Y. M. C. A., which is now un-  
der discussion, and which will be ac-  
ted upon next Monday night.

The club idea in association work  
was emphasized.  
After all discussion and suggestions  
were over light refreshments were  
served, and a delightful time socially  
was spent.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at  
Mendon, Mich., says all of the good  
testimonials that have been published  
by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy  
could be duplicated in that town. For  
sale by all druggists and dealers, Ben-  
son, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian  
Islands.

## The Sultan's Desire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The  
Sultan has appealed to the Czar and  
Emperor William to support him in  
his demand for the annexation of The-  
saly. The representatives of other  
powers were incensed by this action  
and refused to further negotiate other  
points connected with the treaty of  
peace until the question of evacuation  
of Thessaly by the Turks is settled.  
Yesterday the diplomats held a meet-  
ing lasting four hours.

TIME TABLE  
Wilder's Steamship Company  
—1897—S. S. KINAU,  
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m.,  
touching at Lahaina, Maui, and  
Makana the same day; Mahukona, Ka-  
wahaie and Laupahoehoe the following  
day, arriving in Hilo the same after-  
noon.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

\*Friday ...July 9\*Tuesday ...Oct. 12  
Tuesday ...July 20\*Friday ...Oct. 22  
Friday ...July 30\*Tuesday ...Nov. 2  
\*Tuesday ...Aug. 10\*Friday ...Nov. 12  
Friday ...Aug. 20\*Tuesday ...Nov. 23  
Tuesday ...Aug. 31\*Friday ...Dec. 3  
\*Friday ...Sep. 10\*Tuesday ...Dec. 14  
Tuesday ...Sep. 21\*Thursday ...Dec. 23  
Friday ...Oct. 1

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips  
marked \*.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock  
a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Ma-  
hukona and Kawahae same day; Ma-  
kena, Maui, and Lahaina the follow-  
ing day, arriving at Honolulu the  
afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ...July 16\*Tuesday ...Oct. 19  
Tuesday ...July 27\*Friday ...Oct. 29  
Friday ...Aug. 6\*Tuesday ...Nov. 9  
Tuesday ...Aug. 17\*Friday ...Nov. 19  
Friday ...Aug. 27\*Tuesday ...Nov. 30  
Tuesday ...Sep. 7\*Friday ...Dec. 10  
Friday ...Sep. 17\*Tuesday ...Dec. 21  
Tuesday ...Sep. 28\*Friday ...Dec. 31  
Friday ...Oct. 8

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the sec-  
ond trip of each month, arriving there  
on the morning of the day of sailing  
from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is  
via Hilo. A good carriage road the en-  
tire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all ex-  
penses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock  
p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Ha-  
moa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning,  
arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each  
month.

No freight will be received after 4 p.  
m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of departure  
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT  
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible  
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to  
receive their freight. This company will  
not hold itself responsible for freight  
after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This company will not be responsible  
for money or valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an addi-  
tional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

We are celebrating the  
successful introduction of  
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges  
by giving purchasers out of  
Honolulu a special benefit of  
a Freight Rebate of 10 per  
cent. off the regular price of  
all our stoves. In addition  
to which you get the usual  
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150  
stoves, ranging in price from  
\$11 to \$72—with another 150  
now on the way, comprises  
the following:

## MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

## EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water  
Coil.

## CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water  
Coil, and with or without Hot Water  
Reservoir.

## WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND  
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 28, 1897.

The lolani has arrived and  
the kerosene trouble is a  
thing of the past. We can  
now smooth the wrinkles  
from our manly brows; at  
least we could if the weather  
were not so infernally hot,  
and we were not compelled  
to dodge the sun and our  
tailor at the same time.

We have, personally, given  
up all hope of successfully  
circumventing the latter, and  
our object in life just now is  
to draw the attention of suf-  
fering humanity to the ben-  
efits to be derived from the  
use of our Lawn Tents.

Imagine a huge umbrella  
fixed in the center of a  
round table and you have  
the idea exactly. It is just  
the thing for your lawn;  
easily put together, light, and  
at the same time strong and  
durable, and will shelter  
half a dozen persons com-  
fortably.

Use one of them in con-  
junction with our cane-  
seated, folding Combination  
Chair and Lounge and you  
will never want to leave its  
friendly shade, even at meal  
times.

We have one fixed up in  
our store for exhibition. Call  
in when you are passing and  
see for yourselves.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

STOP  
THAT  
COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just as  
apt to lead to serious lung trouble as  
a heavy one. You should take time by  
the forelock and conquer the trouble  
while you can, and at little expense,  
without inconvenience.

## Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the  
Summer months, is very changeable  
and threatening. Most every one in  
some way suffers from the radical  
changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the  
Head, Chest or Lung, La Grippe, etc.,  
are the common ailments which give  
cause for much suffering and incon-  
venience.

## Cough

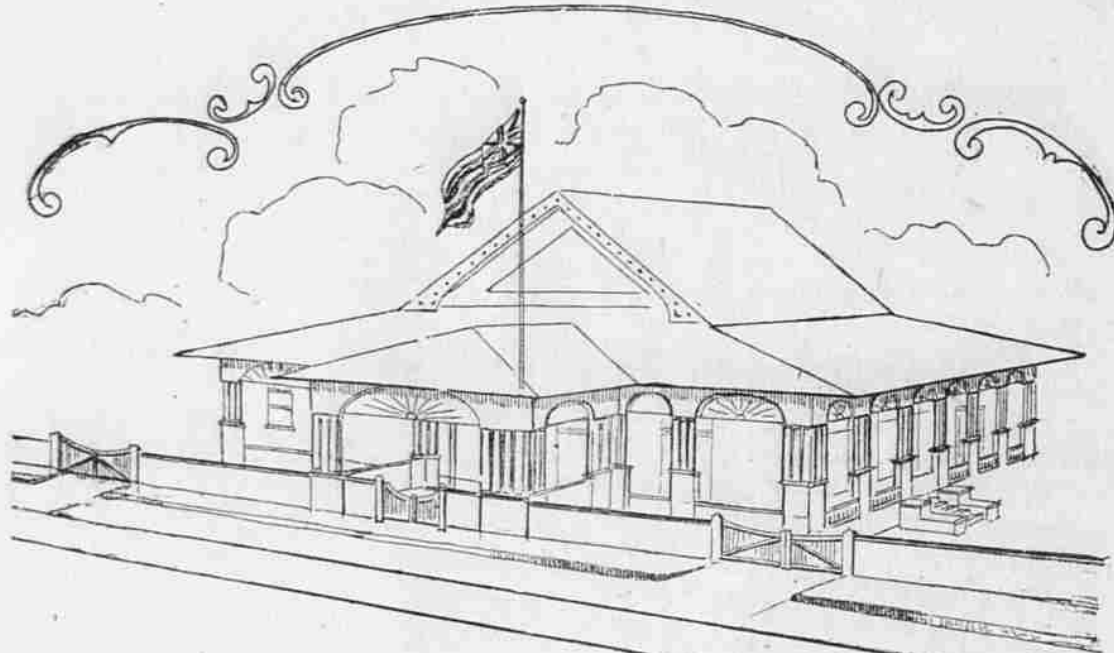
The number of remedies on the mar-  
ket intended to assist and cure such  
ailments reach upwards to a thousand  
in number, but in reality, as a positive  
specific for Coughs and Colds, there is  
but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE  
never fails, and gives almost instant  
relief. It is free from opiates and dan-  
gerous ingredients.

## Cure

Your druggist may say we don't  
keep it, but we have one just as good;  
don't be induced to try something else  
that may injure you. Dr. Cummins  
has used this recipe for years in his  
practice, and has met with remarkable  
success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other.  
Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.



KAPIOLANI INN AT WAIKIKI.

by the fact that there has been no  
place convenient to Makee Island  
where refreshments of any description  
might be obtained. True enough, there  
is an ill-smelling Chinese joint near  
the terminus of the car line, where  
warm soda-water and hard crackers  
may be had, but ladies who value their  
dresses do not venture inside.

The band concerts have been every-  
thing in drawing crowds of people to  
the park on Sunday, and two-thirds of  
them leave as the strains of "Hawaii  
Ponoi" die away, with a hard, dry  
thirst. Occasionally bicyclists ride  
out there, puncture a tire and then  
return on a tram, because there is no  
way of patching up the hole. But these  
inconveniences may now lapse into  
"has been," for E. L. Cunha has  
planned a remedy for them. When the  
Lemon property was divided up and  
sold he was the purchaser of a long  
strip on the Waikiki road, extending  
back 500 feet on the bank of the  
stream, which winds through the park.  
His property extends back opposite the  
band stand, and on a portion of this  
property Mr. Cunha will have erected,  
from plans drawn by Ripley & Dickey,  
an elegant structure especially adapted  
for the entertainment of people who  
ride or pedal out to the park.

The plans provide for a main build-  
ing 60x60, carriage shed 25x60 and nu-  
merous bath cottages handsomely fin-  
ished. The latter buildings will face  
Makee Island. The main building will  
have a 10-foot veranda all the way  
round, and at the terminus of the car  
track this will project so that persons  
will have shelter from the car to the  
house. The main room of the build-  
ing will be 30x30, and will be used as  
a central refreshment room, where ice-  
cream and soda-water will be served,  
or, if ordered, special and dainty sup-  
pers. This room will be fitted with  
great care, and with a view to having  
an atmosphere of richness prevail.  
Only two private or semi-private din-  
ing rooms will be built. They will be  
separated from the main rooms by  
rich portieres; no doors will be hung.  
The entire building, including veran-  
da, will be lighted by powerful incan-  
descent lights. In other parts of the  
house there will be toilet rooms for la-  
dies and others for gentlemen. These  
will be fitted with the most modern  
conveniences, marble wash-stands,  
enameled tubs, mirrors, etc.

Steps will be built, so that patrons of  
the place may indulge in sea bathing.  
Special care will be given to the plea-  
sure of the children. Fancy boats, gon-  
doliars and bicycle water boats will be  
launched in the stream on the Makee  
Island side of the place. Possibly a  
half-dozen "Kona Canaries" will be  
brought down, and children may have  
an opportunity to take rides through  
the park, accompanied by careful don-  
key men. For wheelmen, there will be  
a cyclery 10x10, in charge of a capa-  
ble repairer of bicycles. Wheels may  
be hired, stored or repaired on the  
spot. Possibly, a rustic bridge will be  
built from Mr. Cunha's property to  
Makee Island, across the stream, so

24th, Minister Cooper telephoned to  
the Foreign Office to ask President  
Dole to reappoint them. As matters  
stood there was no quorum. Taking it  
for granted that the Commissioners  
would be reappointed, the meeting be-  
gan.

President Cooper was of the opinion  
that the meetings of the Commission-  
ers should be held once every fortnight  
during the hot weather. There was  
no murmur of complaint.

Inspector Townsend recommended  
some changes in the text books, now  
being used in the schools, indicating  
reasons for his recommendations.

Just at this point the telephone rang  
for President Cooper, who returned in  
a moment, saying that he was happy  
to announce the reappointment by the  
President of Mrs. Jordan and Mr. von  
Holt for a term of three years.

Mr. Bowen moved to ratify the  
changes made by the Inspector and to  
grant him power to arrange what  
changes he might see fit to make in the  
future. Carried.

The petition from the Honolulu  
teachers to retain Mr. J. F. Scott as  
Deputy Inspector of Schools was again  
presented. President Cooper said that  
the Commissioners felt just as kindly  
toward Mr. Scott as they. There was  
no conflict of opinion between the de-  
partment and the teachers on this  
point.

It was moved and carried that the  
petition be answered and that the Com-  
missioners express therein their ut-  
most confidence in the integrity of Mr.  
Scott, at the same time expressing the  
fact that no sufficient reason for a  
change in the action of the Commis-  
sioners could be found.

The matter of application for re-  
newal of certificates by some of the  
teachers was discussed. Mr. von Holt  
moved "that the teachers who have  
applied for a renewal of certificates, be  
notified that all under first-class and  
above 80 per cent. shall have their  
certificates extended until the first reg-  
ular examination in their districts in  
1898." Carried.

Mr. Bowen moved that all first-class  
certificates that have expired be ex-  
tended for the period of one year. Car-  
ried.

Mr. Bowen then moved that those  
teachers possessing third-class certifi-  
cates be instructed to take the exami-  
nations during the summer as oppor-  
tunity may be offered in their districts.

President Cooper reported that he  
would recommend no exchange in school  
lots at Koloa, Kauai, he having learned  
that the lot now being occupied for  
school purposes did not belong to the  
Government.

The resignations of Miss Emma  
Smith, of Kauai, and David Taylor, of  
Maui, were accepted.

The Commissioners then considered  
certain matters in regard to the de-  
partment and adjourned at about 5  
p. m., subject to the call of the Min-  
ister.

## MANOA WATER PIPE.

Main to Be Extended From  
Wilder Avenue.

The fact that Superintendent of Wa-  
ter-works Brown is laying a water  
pipe on Manoa Valley road, north  
from Wilder avenue, has given rise to  
the rumor that it is especially for the

and Miss Mary E. Green, delegates  
from Central Union.

D. L. Naone will return on the Aus-  
tralia, L. A. Dickey on the Moana, and  
the remainder toward the end of the  
summer.

There will be no general report of  
the delegates until toward the end of  
the summer, when all the delegates  
will come together in a joint meeting  
in Kawaiahae Church.

The question of why so many dele-  
gates are going on to San Francisco  
has been asked. The convention in  
San Francisco is in the nature of a  
mass meeting, and as all the mem-  
bers of the various societies who can  
possibly do so, will be at the conven-  
tion.

The delegates from Hawaii will wear  
white silk ribbons, with the letters,  
"C. E.," the first in black and the sec-

One "2th"

Plus many others on a strip of steel  
and you have a SAW, See? Saws of all sorts,  
kinds and sizes, to saw anything sawable.

DISSTONS we handle; none better; few  
as good. Our assortment is O.K.

E. O. HALL & SON.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.  
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed  
analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and of excellent  
mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.  
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use  
is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the  
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897

ARBITRATION WITH JAPAN.

It is not probable that Japan has yet proposed an arbitration of the question at issue with Hawaii. That will hardly be done at the present stage of negotiations. When Japan has our case and becomes satisfied, as she will be, that there are two sides to the case, she may suggest or agree to a reference to arbitration.

The relations of Japan and Hawaii have always been of the most cordial and friendly character. That nation and government will not soon or easily forget that Hawaii was first among nations to accord to her that full recognition of a civilized national character involved in the abolition of consular courts. In other ways Hawaii has always extended a friendly hand, and has put full faith in her pledges of honorable dealing.

There is no reason why the present difficulties should not be adjusted in a manner agreeable to the honor and national feeling of both parties. It is only a question of whether that is the honest desire of each side.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Tomorrow will be the third anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Hawaii, and the 121st of the United States of America—a happy coincidence in the history of the child and parent, to whom Hawaii hopes to become united in a bond of perpetual union, before another return of their natal day. Some have doubted whether this union will be for the mutual benefit of both. But those who know the needs of the one and the ambition and resources of the other, can have no doubt that the advantages will be reciprocal. As in every change of government by revolution, those who have been active in its accomplishment, have invariably incurred the ill-will of opposing partisans. It has been so here. It was so in the early days of the American Republic. No man was ever more intensely hated and vilified by opposing partisans, during the early days of the American Republic, than George Washington, who now is the sainted "Father of his Country," whose memory receives the homage and applause of the whole world. Even the fifty-five men who dared to sign the Declaration of Independence—"men who knew their rights and dared to maintain them," did so at the risk of their lives, and were publicly denounced as traitors who ought to be shot. Every man whose name is now enrolled on that sacred document, knew that he committed treason against the King of England, when he signed his name. And when the liberty bell in Philadelphia announced with one hundred strokes that the deed was done, the whole body of signers of that memorable document rose and stood in silence, till old Ben Franklin, the Boston printer, spoke and said, "Now, gentlemen, we must all hang together, or we shall hang separately." And they hung together—a loyal band of patriot brothers. Those were days that tried men's souls. And we who enjoy the peace and security that we have, cannot cherish too highly these blessings. Then, as now, there were

"Men who their duties knew,  
But knew their rights, and knowing,  
Dared maintain."

(From Monday's Daily.)

The celebration of the Fourth of July began on Saturday evening with as fine a display of fireworks and illuminations as has ever been

witnessed in this city. The selection of the harbor gave to spectators the best and the largest opportunity for obtaining a full view of all the numbers in the program, which consumed nearly two hours. Besides the vessels moored in the stream and along the piers, the boat houses at the east end and the railroad wharves at the west, furnished ample room for the vast crowd that gathered to the city front. Those who were entrusted with the details of this opening scene of the celebration, deserve credit for its most satisfactory execution. The weather was all that could be desired, and the Glorious Fourth began in an illumination such as the occasion called for.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Seldom, if ever, has a more representative assembly greeted a public speaker than that which filled the Opera House yesterday. Every seat was filled from floor to ceiling, and every foot of standing space, while outside was a crowd of several hundred persons, unable to gain entrance. And this large audience assembled to do honor to the occasion and the day, comprised not only Americans, but men and women of every nationality, and among them representatives of the educated class of Hawaiians, both male and female. The choice of Minister Sewall as orator of the day was a most fortunate one, and his appearance was greeted with a welcome which of itself showed that he was among friends. He spoke without notes or memoranda of any kind, indicating that he was no stranger to the platform. His address will be found elsewhere and it breathes a spirit of cordial friendship as the representative of America to Hawaii and to her nation, as well as to her foreign population.

It is a pleasure to read even the brief telegraph reports which have come to hand, describing the great diamond celebration of Queen Victoria's sixty years' reign, joined in, as it was, so heartily by delegations from her loyal subjects in every quarter of the globe. It has been a proud year for the British Empire, marking as it does, the entry of the Queen on her seventh decade. The descendants of Britons have become so numerous, and so widely scattered over the globe, it may be said that they are in every land and in every large city. There are even in the United States descendants of the royal line, who can trace their ancestry back to William the Conqueror; and even here in Hawaii there are those whose lineage reaches back to the same renowned British monarch. But it is the personal character of the ruling sovereign that commands the universal respect now given to Victoria. While she rules the freest and most liberal monarchy in Europe, it is the one whose throne is most secure. The British people, like their American cousins, are intensely democratic, as they demand and enjoy their personal liberty, and whatever helps to elevate the condition of the masses. So long as British royalty recognizes and protects the rights of the people, and seeks their welfare, the throne will remain secure, and will never be disturbed by popular uprisings. Queen Victoria has recognized this throughout her long reign. She has had independence enough to speak her mind on more than one occasion, when she sees her ministry acting contrary to her private convictions of what is just and makes for peace. This trait of hers was well illustrated a few months since, on the occasion when President Cleveland started the world with his celebrated manifesto maintaining the Monroe doctrine in relation to Venezuela. It will be remembered how quickly the British Prime

Minister, Salisbury, replied in a defiant dispatch, breathing blood and thunder to anybody who said a word against British movements in Venezuela. It was just here that Queen Victoria made her influence felt most unmistakably. She sent in haste for her Prime Minister to have a private interview. He went, listened to her strong words for peace, and directed him to change the course of action of her Government. She would not permit war with America on such a question as that about Venezuela. The conference was short and decisive, but the Prime Minister soon after wrote another dispatch to Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Washington, couched in very different language, which dispelled the war cloud, and opened the way for arbitration, that finally culminated in what is now known as the Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty. It is not generally known that Victoria was the one who caused the sudden halt, and brought about a peaceful solution. All honor to Britain's noble Queen! May she live forever!

By the Mariposa's mail which brings the text of the new Annexation Treaty, is also received a few of the comments of foreign papers on the matter. On the whole, the coming annexation, is looked upon as the logical outcome of the course of events for many years. No opposition is likely to be offered by any nation, with the possible exception of Japan. Her opposition, if any, may be said to resemble that of the man in church who arose when the banns were read, and any person having any objection was asked to make it known. When asked to state his grounds, the expectant audience was electrified by the answer, "I want her myself!"

The London Globe says, "Great Britain claims the right to be consulted before the annexation of Hawaii is finally decided upon." Will the Globe kindly state, whether the United States, or Hawaii was consulted before the seizure and annexation of the Gilbert Islands? Did it say "by your leave" when Johnson's Island, Hawaiian territory by the way, was annexed? How was it also, in the recent case of Fanning's and Washington Islands? The Post of Berlin probably cries the official German view of the situation, when it says, "Germany has long regarded Hawaii as within the sphere of American interests, and can scarcely find any pretext either to question the right of the United States to annex, or to interfere by protest or obstruction."

The political news from Washington is most decidedly favorable, so far as it relates to Hawaii. The treaty has been signed as before stated, and is now in the hands of the Senate. As the present extra session of Congress was convened solely to pass a new tariff bill, it is not to be expected that any other important business would be taken up after that work has been accomplished. It was generally understood that the clause in the Dingley bill, which the Senate threw out would be restored by the conference committee, allowing sugars to enter free. This is more likely to be the course adopted, inasmuch as the annexation treaty is before the Senate, with every probability of being ratified immediately on the re-assembling of Congress in December next.

A great deal has been said in the American papers about the influence of the Sugar Trust in the legislation in Congress. Mr. Tillman, the well-known Senator from South Carolina, openly charged the members of the Finance Commit-

tee with being in collusion with the Trust, but did not give any names. In closing his speech, he said, "If the Senate is 'rotten to the bottom' it should be proved. If these charges were false, then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true then, he said, the guilty Senators should be turned out and the Senate purged." Mr. Aldrich, republican member of the Finance Committee and in charge of the Tariff bill, immediately took the floor as Mr. Tillman closed. Mr. Aldrich said he felt it was incumbent on him to make a statement as to the circumstances suggesting the framing of the sugar schedule. It had been charged, or inferred, he said, that the Sugar Trust dictated the sugar schedule. "But I desire to say to the Senate, and to the Senator (Tillman) and to every man in the United States that no person connected with the Sugar Trust at any time or any place influenced the framing of the sugar schedule, or received information as to its character, I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it." Mr. Aldrich said that no living person outside of the members of the committee had any information as to the subject until two days before it was reported. Then the Senator from Nevada (Jones) had been shown the schedule. This was only 36 hours before the report of the bill. No human being beyond this had received the slightest information. And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would be unparliamentary here." This statement ought to satisfy all reasonable persons that every precaution was taken to have the work done free from all outside influences.

As it has been repeatedly stated that Secretary Sherman—head of the department of foreign relations in the United States government,—is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, it affords us pleasure to insert here the following explicit statement made by him to the representative of the Washington Star. "It is absolutely untrue that I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. I don't see how such a report originated, much less how it came to be circulated. My opinion on the general question of the annexation of territory by the United States is well known from speeches I have made at different times against such a policy, but I am convinced that it is highly proper to take steps for the annexation of Hawaii. You can say in the most positive terms that I am decidedly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii."

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

Sentences Commuted and Pardons Granted.

At the meeting of the Council of State, held yesterday afternoon, but four cases were presented for consideration. The most important concerned two Hawaiian—Keola and Kelekuwa—convicted of being concerned in a brutal murder on Lanai in 1892, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment each. One of them is now a trusty in the station house, and the other is driver for Jaffer Low. Their sentences were commuted to 10 years each.

Hihio, convicted of malicious burning on Hawaii, and S. W. Keina, convicted of forgery, were granted free pardons.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Physicians Fear That She May Be Stricken Blind.

LONDON, June 15.—The knowledge of the Queen's sad affliction is still confined to court and professional circles, and efforts are being made to prevent a public announcement of her blindness until after the Jubilee. There will be no authoritative statement issued before the end of the celebrations.

It was not until the present week that the fact that Her Majesty's eyesight had almost failed became known in the vicinity of Balmoral, and the report was at first not believed. The assiduous attendance upon the Queen during her daily drives and excursions was ascribed to rheumatism which long made it impossible for her to walk. The editor of a local journal, who is inspired by castle authorities, Monday received private confirmation of the report that Her Majesty is almost sightless. This information was coupled with a request that it be not published pending the Jubilee festivities. It is a pleasure to be able to add that last night's cable, telling of Her Majesty's affliction, was inspired by the same authority.

The Queen's general health is excellent, better, indeed, than it has been for two or three years.

## BIG DOUBLE HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

(Continued from First Page.)

game, and, excepting some objections on their part to the umpire's decisions, their work was entirely satisfactory. The Star Club played their usual game, and their kicks were limited to cases where the rules justified the action. Following is the score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stars	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5
St. Louis	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	7

## BIG RECEPTION.

Minister and Mrs. Sewall Receive Their Guests.

The reception of United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall, from 3 to 6, was held at their home in Walkiki, where they have recently moved, and was attended by several hundred people who, thanks to the kindness of the host and hostess, were given a most pleasurable afternoon.

Upon entering the spacious grounds one was immediately struck by the beauty of the decorations in flags of various nations, signals and bunting. All around on the verandas were flags forming curtains, while out in the yard were strings of signals and other flags, some draped and some just hanging naturally.

On the lawn to the left was stationed the United States ship Philadelphia's band, while to the rear of the house was a quartet of native singers sitting amongst the tables, upon which refreshments were served to the guests by servants, under the direction of the following ladies: Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Carter, Miss Sarah Carter, Miss Widdifield, Miss Damon, Miss Neumann, Miss Ethel Smith.

The guests were met at the entrance to the large dining hall, decorated with American flags, palms and ferns, by Minister and Mrs. Sewall, who were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beardslee, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. H. E. Cooper and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd.

Among those present during the afternoon were: President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Smith, Minister and Mrs. Kine, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Captain Cotton and officers of the United States ship Philadelphia, Captain Book and officers of the United States ship Marston, United States Consul General and Mrs. Haywood, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General A. G. S. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hoting, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Focke, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Prof. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowrey, Mrs. Widdifield, Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Mrs. H. A. Castle Coleman, Mr. N. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Dillingham, Miss Clarke of San Jose, Cal., Mr. J. P. Hackfeld, Mr. C. S. Weight, Mr. H. Isenberg and a large number of others.

## GRAND BALL

Elite of Honolulu Present in Independence Park.

The grand ball in Independence Park Pavilion last night was one long to be remembered. The place was crowded, the elite of the city being present in large numbers. Among the guests of the evening were: American Minister and Mrs. Sewall, President and Mrs. Dole, American Consul General and Mrs. Haywood.

The Reception Committee was composed of the following: Mr. Porter Boyd, chairman, F. B. McStocker, E. C. Smith, J. N. Wright, T. B. Murray, George N. Hayward, U. S. N.; George H. Paris, H. F. Wichman, J. A. Gilman and W. H. Hoogs.

The band was stationed on the platform at the Ewa end of the hall and furnished the music for the dance. For the singing, which came after each regular dance, the orchestra from the band was used.

After the eighth dance, supper was served, the guests going to the large dining room, the members of the committee and their friends having their refreshments served in a tent to the rear of the pavilion.

Supper over, dancing continued into the small hours, when all departed for home after a most pleasant evening.

Independence Park pavilion was decorated as it never has been before and as it is pretty safe to say, never will again. The credit for the most artistic and wholly pleasing decoration is due Mr. G. W. R. King, to whom the Fourth of July Committee wisely submitted everything in that line for the ball last night.

The whole idea of the hall decorations was of course to make people see at a glance it was an American holiday that was in process of celebration. This object was accomplished. Stars and Stripes were on every hand but in all this, courtesy to the other nations was not forgotten, for their flags were placed in prominent places.

There was one feature aside from the beauty of the decorations that must have been called home to every one and that was the absence of that cumbersome hanging of flags and bunting, which on previous occasions of the kind in Independence Park pavilion, has proven such a source of discomfort to the guests, not simply from the clumsy appearance, but from the fact that the cooling breezes were to a large extent shut out, making dancing hardly a pleasure.

All the decorations were trained upwards, if such an expression may be used. The flags were draped up as high as possible, and wherever there was a chance for the admission of air,

the cooling zephyrs were given free access.

There was no superfluous sticking out of plams and ferns in the faces of the dancers, but instead, the plam leaves were confined to the posts and other places, such as the rafters, where they constituted no factor of discomfort.

At the Ewa and Walkiki ends of the hall, the decorations were American—pure and simple, without one other touch. The music stand where the band was stationed was a centre of attraction, and extending in a row along the front part of the stand were the pictures of Washington, in the middle, with Grant and McKinley on the right and Lincoln and Garfield on the left. Joining these, one to the other, were small American flags running behind, while below there were a number of larger flags, making a solid front. On the wall back of the stage was a lot of flag bunting, prettily draped, while above the stage and hanging down in front were a couple of larger American flags artistically draped and caught up at the central point by a red, white and blue star of festooning paper and two Japanese lanterns containing electric lights.

The feature on the Walkiki wall was composed of three large fans, made of bunting and flags. The one over the door was simply red, white and blue bunting; the one to the left of two larger flags; the one to the right began with small flags with the stars up, then came a band of red, and other of white and then one of blue with white stars. The last band was of larger flags and the whole was fringed with red, white and blue festooning paper. This last band arrangement was one of the best pieces of the evening's decorations. The other two fans were fringed with festooning paper as the first. Shields, flags and stars were distributed on the wall and over and above the whole was a rainbow of red, white and blue stars with an incandescent light forming the center of each—a touch that attracted no small attention.

Above the rafters through the center of the room and running from the Ewa to the Walkiki ends, was a string of signal flags, with the pointed ones extending down a short distance below the rafters.

On each side of the rafters was hung flag bunting and between these, from each rafter, was a row of lanterns in flags of various nations, each containing an incandescent light.

Between each of the posts and hanging from the top, were the flags of various nations, each being prettily draped and caught at the center with incandescent lights in colored lanterns. Radiating from each of the flags was one point of a star in red, white and blue, with a star at the apex. On each side of the points were palm leaves. This feature of the decorations, together with the flag bunting and the wreaths of red, white and blue festooning paper suspended from the flags of various nations, extended completely around the room.

The stand on the makai side was draped in front with one large Hawaiian flag. Hanging down on a line with the flags of various nations, were two American flags.

The pavilion was certainly a marvel of beauty. The incandescent lights tucked away in the folds of the flags, behind the palm leaves and along the rafters and walls, made a picture of rare excellence.

The approach, itself brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags and greens, were nothing alongside of the interior splendor.

## Executive Building.

The Executive building grounds were beautifully lighted up last night. Strings of Japanese lanterns on trees and fence were numerous and gave the appearance of a vast garden filled with fireflies. The effect was a fine one and was the cause of much favorable comment. The following had charge of the decorations: George C. Stratemeyer, Capt. A. Coyne and Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr.

## Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

## Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## GLORIOUS FOURTH

Operations Began on Saturday Night.

## GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY

Wind Interfered With the Water Carnival.

Waterfront Crowded With Spectators—Explosion on Committee Scow.

The commencement of the dual celebration of the declaration of American and Hawaiian independence began most auspiciously Saturday night by the most magnificent display of fireworks ever seen in the harbor. They were set off from scows anchored between the Philadelphia and Marlen. Barring a premature explosion by which two of the set pieces and several hundred small bombs and rockets were lost the affair was a complete success. During the explosion several men engaged in setting off rockets, etc. received unexpected charges in various parts of their anatomy and in the excitement they jumped overboard to rid themselves of any suspicion of fire.

The display began at 7:30 and continued for nearly four hours. Crowds of people gathered along the wharves from one end of the harbor to the other. At the Healan and Myrtle boat houses special arrangements were made for the guests and between the two places the Hawaiian Government band was stationed and played at frequent intervals. The Healan Club had the Hawaiian Quintette Club to play dance music and sing and ample provision of the same character was made at the Myrtle Club House.

The celebration began with what was intended to be a grand water carnival but, owing to the high wind prevailing, this was in a measure a failure.

The harbor was one perfect multitude of lights—red, white and blue of course playing the most prominent parts. From the houses toward Wai-kihi to the Philadelphia and even out to Mauiola, where two strings of lights appeared, there was brilliant illumination.

On the Philadelphia there was a string of red, white and blue lights extending from the bow up and across the masts and then down to the stern where there was an American flag in electric lights. The Naniwa was lighted and both the American and Japanese men-of-war kept their search lights at work, out on the bay and again upon various parts of Honolulu. None of the other vessels in port were decorated to any extent. The boat houses were resplendent in Japanese lanterns and electric lights. The feature of the illumination on the Healan house was a large star of red, white and blue lights with a blue "H" as a center. This was set up at the highest point and extending from it to the landing below, were strings of Japanese lanterns. The Myrtle house was strung all about with Japanese lanterns.

At 7:30 o'clock the band, stationed on the small wharf midway between the Healan and Myrtle boat club houses, struck up with music and the pleasure of the evening began.

From the dredger and two large scows, anchored between the Philadelphia and Marlen, there shot forth a perfect shower of rockets, Roman candles, bombs and other fire works, keeping busy a large number of men.

At intervals followed the various pieces—skyrockets shooting in different directions, exploding high up in the sky and showering golden showers or balls of red, white, blue, green and yellow fire, shells bursting in air; rosette wheels, colored China flyers, trumpet wheels, colored geyers, revolving comets; star mines, bomb-shell mines and a hundred and one other pieces, set off from different parts of the dredger and scows.

The railroad scow was used for rockets alone, the smaller scow for ten large mortars and the dredger for all the other pieces. The members of the fire works committee were each given a detail in order to save complications, but complications crept in later.

It was about 8:30 o'clock when many of the spectators thought they saw one of the grandest displays ever witnessed in or out of the water—a grand explosion with a combination of a part of nearly all the fire works on the dredger and scows. It certainly was a beautiful sight. Human sky rockets with a tendency to go toward the water! Such was one of the pieces not on the program.

One of the American bluejackets was walking along on the railroad scow with his right arm full of fire works and a lighted punk in his left hand. Some one called but he did not hear. Some one called again and that time he did hear, and turned from left to right to see where the voice came from. In doing this he brought the punk into contact with the fire works and the unexpected happened. Notwithstanding he hugged himself an apparently unwilling bundle he dropped the fire works into the small barrel which contained the charges of powder for the mortars. Again the unexpected happened. The bombs caught the contagion and some of these sent sparks into the large Mosaic which W. E. Rowell was fixing up on the dredger. This went off prematurely. J. A. Kennedy called to the man who started the impromptu piece to kick the bombs off the scow but before the words were out of his mouth, that individual was climbing up on the dredger. Kennedy jumped

down to carry out his own orders and was hit on both arms by flying bombs. Looking around, he spied the blue-jackets and others hiding behind the mortars and not long afterwards saw two men go overboard to avoid conflagration.

In the meantime there were interesting events going on in other places. The men who were firing off the Roman candles became excited and turned to see what was the matter. In doing this, they brought their candles in different positions and shot each other in various places. Then on the skyrockets scow was something more. One of the men tried to set off a rocket but failed to arrange things properly. The piece gave a hiss and then settling on the floor, set out on a chase after the man who kept shouting: "Get away! Get away! Don't follow me around like that." When he was fairly caught he gave a leap and landed in the water to cool his burns. It might be mentioned here that two men from the barracks, were slightly hurt by the premature discharge of fire works.

No small number of pieces were lost as a consequence of this firing of the works that was heard around the dredger. The Mosaic which would have been the most beautiful piece of the evening, was spoiled completely.

The Niagara Falls piece was set off, but on account of the strong wind, was spoiled when about half over. The committee still has the remainder on hand. The American and Hawaiian flags with the "Fourth of July" were set off together.

Taken all in all the fire works were a great success notwithstanding the fact that there was a strong, and consequently, discouraging wind blowing. To J. A. Kennedy, chairman of the fire works committee, J. S. Martin, his able deputy and the other members of the committee, belong the credit.

The committee is most thankful for the kindness of Admiral Beardslee in sending a detail of ten men to the dredger as assistants.

## WATER CARNIVAL.

The water carnival was not the success it might have been, had there been less wind. As it was the candles in the Japanese lanterns that played such a great part in the decorations of the various boats, were nearly all blown out.

The start was made quite late from a position off the Myrtle boat house. The boats passed in review in front of the judges' stand at the Inter-Island wharf and then up around the buoy near the railroad wharf, returning over the same course to the starting point.

The Foreign Office barge, pulled by the crew of Regulars, took the first prize for six-oared boats. Two masts, with yards and ropes, running in all directions to bow, stern and sides, were decorated with Japanese lanterns. Astern was a figure representing "Uncle Sam," while at his side stood another of dusky maiden, representing Hawaii. On both the starboard and port sides of the bow were transparencies showing "Annexation."

The Myrtle barge took the second prize for six-oared boats. This was fixed up somewhat in the style of a gondola with a house covered with red burning. Japanese lanterns formed the principal decoration, colored lights were kept burning at the bow, a number of the Myrtle boys did the rowing, a number of singers, seated astern, made music throughout the course.

For the best illuminated four-oared boat the Marions ran off with the first prize. This was one of the ship's boats fitted out as a full-rigged ship, with countless large and small Japanese lanterns. On account of the wind, nearly all of these were extinguished, this depriving the spectators of what would, on a quiet night, been the best illuminated boat in the carnival. The Marion's men also succeeded in capturing the first prize for catamarans.

Following were the judges: Water Carnival: A. Robertson, Lieut. John B. Blish and Captain Campbell. Fireworks: Lieut. G. W. Brown (Philadelphia), J. M. Elliott (Marion), G. W. King, Ed Towse and T. Murray.

Following was the fireworks committee: James A. Kennedy, C. B. Ripley, Capt. W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, W. H. Hoogs, Capt. Paul Smith, William Jarrett, W. C. Roe, W. E. Rowell.

## AT VARIOUS PLACES.

There was a gay time aboard the Philadelphia and Marion. Friends of the Admiral, captains and officers spent a most enjoyable time on the two ships. Dancing was a feature.

The Myrtle and Healan boys entertained their friends in their club houses. Dancing to music by clubs of native singers was very much enjoyed. The various foreign vessels and island steamers in port were well occupied.

The wharves were crowded with spectators and every other available space was taken.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

We do not doubt that the Annexation Treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Forebodings of evil are largely insinuations or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and intelligent aspiration of a republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization. The projected union will be prolific of blessings, not only to those united, but to all mankind.—New York Tribune.

In the year 1858 Leigh Sotherby, in a letter to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, describes a talking canary bird,

## NEW RECORD MADE

Sylva Makes Best Time on Half Mile.

## END OF JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Bicycle Races at Kapiolani Park.

But Few People Present—Martin Wins Two Mile Race.

Lovers of good, square wheeling have no cause to regret the postponement of the bicycle races from June 23d, when Kapiolani Park was a collection of dangerous mud holes, until yesterday, when it was in perfect condition. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Fred Harrison and his genuine interest

JOHN SYLVA.  
(The Manoa Wonder)  
Bicycle Record Maker.

in giving the wheelmen the very best that could be offered, the track was in excellent shape for riding; in fact, it was in better shape than ever before. The mud holes of the 23d inst. gave place to a smooth, hard surface in perfect accord with the remainder of the track. Although the afternoon was a bit windy, what the wheelmen lost on the first quarter, they gained coming down the stretch. In one or two of the races they came down the last quarter at running-horse speed. The audience was not very large, but those who were present were enthusiasts on the subject of bicycle races, and perhaps it was better as it was.

## THE RACES.

Shortly after 2 p. m. Tom Wright jingled the judges' bell, and soon after the contestants in the first race were on the scene.

1. One-mile bicycle (novice). First prize, medal; second, medal.

There were 11 entries in this race, but Gorham, Ludloff and Macfarlane were the only ones who showed up. Ludloff led off and kept ahead to the three-quarters. Gorham and Macfarlane followed in a string from the first quarter, when the pace was slackened. At the three-quarters Macfarlane took a shoot and passed his slow-going opponents. Ludloff tried to spur, but just as he did this he lost his toe clips, and the race was Macfarlane's by quite a lead.

Time: Macfarlane first, 2:51½. Note: The first three-quarters were each made in 45 seconds and the last in 35½.

2. Half-mile bicycle (handicap). Sylvester, 30 yards; Stratemeyer, 65; Johnson, 10; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 15; Martin, 15; King, 20; Walker, 25; Giles, 25.

This was, perhaps, the prettiest race of the day, and reflected great credit on the winner, from the fact that he was working all by himself and in the face of many obstacles, not the smallest of which were two combinations against him. It was said, after the race, that the failure of the plans of the combinations was a sore disappointment to the members.

The head man was Stratemeyer, and then the others were in the positions as given in the handicaps above. Sylva was scratch man. Sylva had quite a distance to make. Johnson was pushing hard. Sylva crawled up; the quarter found Johnson and Martin together, necessitating a wide detour on the part of Sylva, who otherwise might have gone in between. Like a flash of lightning, and in less than a distance of 100 yards, the "Manoa Wonder" passed the bunch and came down the stretch for a beautiful finish, fully six lengths ahead of Martin, the second man. Johnson came in third.

Time: Sylva first, 1:05, the fastest record made on the Islands and a betterment of his own record of 1:07½, previously the best on the Islands; Martin, second. In the speed tests the night before, this time was beaten.

3. Half-mile bicycle (2:50 class). First prize, medal; second, medal.

In this race, King, Giles, Sylvester and Macfarlane started out in the order named, and kept it to the first quarter, when there was apparently a bunching. The pace slackened, and on the stretch King came down with the intention of reaching the wire first. Sylvester got on one of his old-time spurs, and passed King at the wire, coming in first, less than two feet ahead.

Time: Sylvester first, 1:19 flat; King, second.

4. One-mile bicycle (handicap). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester, 60 yards; Johnson, 25; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 35; Martin, 35; Giles, 75; Walker, 75.

In this race Damon set the pace, and Martin hooked on to him all the way round. Johnson followed suit on Martin. Sylva was next. After the half the riders were bunched. Sylva started to shoot out ahead, but Johnson got in front of him. Martin spurred, and Sylva swung around Johnson to catch him. Martin was then about 100 yards ahead. Sylva passed the bunch and almost caught Martin near the wire. At the finish Sylva's front wheel was up with the hind wheel of Martin's bicycle. Time: Martin first, 2:26¼; Sylva, second.

Time by quarters: First, 35¼; second, 42¼; third, 41; fourth, 27¼. 5. One-mile bicycle (second class). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester and Walker. (This was placed before the tandem race, to give the riders who had just come in from the mile race, a chance to rest.)

Walker was not entered, but by consent of the judges and the other rider, he was allowed to compete.

Sylvester started out ahead, but Walker caught and passed him at the quarter. Then the two riders began to "soldier," going along as if they were out on an unwilling errand. Near the three-quarters Walker spurred and seemed to stand a good show of winning. Sylvester followed and came down the stretch on the jump, passing Walker and winning quite easily. The last quarter was made in 30 seconds. The stop watches refused to record the time for the other three.

Time: Sylvester first, 3:15¼, slowest time on record on the Islands; Walker, second.

6. One-mile bicycle (tandem). First prize, medal; second, medal.

1. Johnson and Damon; 2. King and Sylva; 3. Giles and Sylvester.

In this race Johnson and Damon were on a Cleveland, King and Sylva on a Remington and Giles and Sylvester on a Rambler.

The first part of the race was very slow. At the quarter the speed increased, with Damon and Johnson in the lead and Sylva and King following. This was the position kept to the finish.

Time: Johnson and Damon first, 2:50 4-5; King and Sylva, second.

Time by quarters: First, 57 seconds; second, 46¼; third, 35¼; fourth, 28 4-5.

7. Two-mile bicycle (handicap). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester, 75 yards; Johnson, 40; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 60; Martin, 60; King, 90; Giles, 150; Walker, 150.

Sylva, scratch man, caught and passed the bunch before reaching the first quarter. Then came an easy pace. Damon came in ahead the first mile, with Sylva following closely.

In the second mile, King fell, but was up again with the bunch. At the half Johnson took the lead, with Sylva following. Martin spurred and passed the bunch, coming in winner.

Time: Martin first, 5:49; Sylva, second.

Time by miles: First, 2:45; second, 3:04.

The judges gave the time of 4:49, but this must have been a mistake. The first mile was made in 2:45, according to the judges, and that was correct. Now, if the two miles were made in 4:49, this would make a record of 2:04, which is out of the question. Then the riders themselves say the last was the slower mile of the two, so that the time for this must have been 3:04, which makes 5:49 for the two miles.

Judges: Tom Wright, A. G. M. Robertson, H. Herbert.

Timekeepers: Fred Harrison and J. Gibson.

Starter: James L. Torbert.

Clerk of Course: W. Thompson.

Referee: George Angus.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The teachers for the Summer School are beginning to pour into town.

The Sterling, Remington and Rambler wheels came out on top Saturday.

Sylva's record in the half-mile handicap race will be sent to the L. A. W.

The sugar-cane in the Kohala district is suffering for the want of rain.

Dexter's record for a mile in the Colonies is 2:19. Sylva made 2:20 on June 11th. Martin's time yesterday was 2:26¼.

Edward Pollitz & Co., commission brokers, of 403 California street, San Francisco, give particular attention to

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the purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

The Honolulu people who went up to Kahului to witness the races, returned on the Kinau yesterday morning. Some were feeling well, while others were not.

Mr. Charles Trowbridge, a well-known Oahu coffee planter, died at Hilo June 30th, and was buried the next day. He was 41 years of age, and leaves a widow and family.

Rev. R. F. Thomas and Rev. R. F. Springer, two Catholic priests, the first a Belgian and the second a German, arrived on the Rio de Janeiro Saturday. They will remain on the Islands.

Mr. Geo. S. Paterson, a gentleman interested in coffee in India, was through the Oahu district the past week and says the outlook there for coffee is excellent. He was much pleased with the district.

A young son of Geo. F. Renton, manager of Kohala Sugar Company, fell from a tree last Wednesday, some 50 feet from the ground. He struck several branches, which saved him from being seriously hurt.

Last Friday the following item was to be read on the blackboard outside of the Volcano stable: Hilo: "Steamer Lehua passing Honoumahu, bound for Hilo, with the American flag flying from her mainmast." The joke lasted about an hour.

The tourists by the Kinau for the Volcano did not see any fire in the crater, and as a consequence were much disappointed. The news that the crater was active was a myth. Some people say that Purser Beckley is responsible for the statement, but intended to say that the activity was at the Hilo Church—not the Volcano.

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## IN OLD HONOLULU CONTROL OF CUBA

### Meeting of Members of Historical Society.

Interesting Paper and Sketches  
By Late Warren  
Goodale.

At a meeting of the Historical Society in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. last night, there were present some 50 of the members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

M. Louis Vossion, French Commissioner; United States Minister Sewall and Messrs. W. W. Goodale, of Onomea, and Searle, of Kau, were unanimously elected to active membership in the society.

The first paper of the evening was an uncompleted paper by the late Warren Goodale on facts in relation to Honolulu in the early days. There were ranged along on the front of the stage six large lithograph pictures, each being a large view of the city, surrounded by a number of small views of houses and other interesting things.

Mr. Frank Damon was given the paper to read. In this, the late Warren Goodale first dwelt upon the pictures, which he had sent back to the States, knowing how much value they would be to the Historical Society. They were done by Paul Emmet, an artist, who came to Honolulu during the early '50s to make a number of sketches. These had been drawn on stone by the artist, Burgess, and lithographed in San Francisco.

The writer deemed it strange that the artist had failed to make any sketches of places east of Punchbowl street, undoubtedly one of the most interesting spots, historically, that Hawaii has ever possessed.

After this introduction came a summary of events between the years 1847-67, which the writer claimed he knew as much about as any one who had lived in Honolulu at the time, denying, of course, any egotism. In this part of the paper the various offices the writer held under the Government were mentioned. Very interesting was the description of the high-handed action of the French troops from a man-of-war in port. The destruction of the Governor's house and the fort were graphically described.

In the very midst of the paper, the narrative stops—a stop caused by the death of the writer, who was preparing the paper at the time.

The society voted that the paper be published in the next report.

The next and last paper of the evening was one written and read by Professor Alexander—a summary of the events that led to the serious consideration of the Treaty of Annexation to the United States in 1894. The great number of valuable facts presented and the logical arrangement of the same, showed stupendous work and careful preparation. The materials were collected in 1889, and the paper was practically finished four years ago. Since that time more facts had been collected.

In considering the causes which led to the application of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States for annexation, it was first necessary to go back a few years.

The matter was first considered in 1851, when trouble occurred with France. The King and Privy Council searched about for some means of protection from what promised to be a great menace and found annexation the only open road. The Government of the Islands had previously made application to the British Minister, but had been refused, the relations with France making it impossible; at that time the attitude of the French was decidedly obnoxious. Later on, both houses supported the action, the King and the Privy Council had taken in the matter of annexation.

Under the head of filibusters, Professor Alexander mentioned the fact that the Government was very much troubled by reports of filibustering expeditions from California. One did actually come to Honolulu, but the members were given a cold reception and left.

Professor Alexander then traced the growth of sentiment in favor of annexation, emphasizing the King's anxiety to be joined to the United States on account of troubles that threatened every moment to descend.

Alexander Liholiho, the heir apparent, was opposed to the Annexation Treaty. The mass of native population had not been consulted in the matter, and were, of course, totally ignorant on the subject.

In February of 1854 the annexation matter took more definite shape, and active steps were taken. July 4th was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Later on, a fleet of French and English men-of-war, on the way to besiege a Russian port, arrived at Honolulu, and the King was threatened to pursue the annexation scheme no longer, under pain of some action on the part of France and England.

In December of 1854 the King died, and Alexander Liholiho ascended the throne. All negotiations for annexation were broken off by his order.

Professor Alexander then read two editorials—one from the New York Tribune and the other from the Herald—both dealing with the annexation question in those early days.

Professor Alexander's paper was ordered printed in the next report, and the society adjourned.

### Intimation May Be Sent by United States.

Yellow Jack Makes Appearance, Coastwise Steamers Now In Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Journal's Washington special gives what purports to be the text of President McKinley's note to Spain on Ruiz's death. He will represent that Spain has lost control of Cuba, is impotent to protect Americans and has failed to observe treaty obligations. The correspondent says:

"Under these heads will be arranged the reasons for the United States now offering mediation. The note will suggest the effects naturally flowing from the recognition of belligerency or independence of the Cubans. An intimation will be given that if the United States is forced to recognize the independence of the island it will take rank immediately in the family of American nations."

The correspondent says further that the note will formally offer mediation, suggesting that if Spain accedes an equitable and proper division of the burden of the war can be made. Indemnity is to be paid by Cuba, to be determined by arbitral methods, if necessary, and large enough to cover a fair valuation of Spanish property.

### ALTEGELD'S FINANCES.

He is Accused of Causing a Commissioner's Ruin.

A Chicago paper says that ex-Governor Altgeld, who has figured as a borrower of large sums at nearly all the banks that have failed in Chicago recently, is now accused of having borrowed \$42,000 from B. K. Durfee, late Insurance Commissioner of Illinois, and thereby causing his financial ruin.

When Governor Tanner assumed office four months ago Mr. Durfee formed him of his financial situation and promised to make good the shortage if given time.

Durfee's term did not expire until May 27. The two men had been good friends for many years. Governor Tanner continued him in office, and Mr. Durfee, by selling all his property at prices below 40 per cent of their value, managed to close his accounts with the State and get a receipt in full from his successor before he retired.

### YELLOW JACK'S RAVAGES.

Steamers Doing Quarantine Duty at San Francisco.

The Call, of June 15th, says that the passengers on the City of Para are bewailing their fate. For the next five days they will be held in quarantine at Angel Island, and not even the mails will be allowed to land. At least 24 hours before the Para is released the Acapulco, which will be due next Thursday, will be keeping her company. Chief Engineer McLean, of the Acapulco, died during the voyage, and it is thought that other deaths may have occurred.

Sailer Jackson, of the City of Para, who was thought to be convalescent, has had a setback, and yesterday morning was put to bed again. Quarantine Officer Blew has very little hopes for his life. All the passengers, both cabin and steerage, and also the mail, will be fumigated, and if no fresh cases break out the vessel will be released on Friday and allowed to dock.

### Spain's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Official information has been received that Spain is about to put into operation the political reforms promised for Cuba by the Queen Regent. The reform scheme guarantees to the Cubans a system of government practically similar to Canada. It provides for a legislature composed of members elected directly by the people and by a number of conservative corporations, most of them devoted to charitable purposes. The legislators elected directly by the people are to form a majority.

### A Nicaraguan Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is learned here that the Pellas steamboat concession, recently purchased by the Atlas Steamship Company, gives it the exclusive right of steam navigation on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River for 30 years. It would seem as if any canal company which wants a new concession from Nicaragua during the next 30 years would have to deal with the Atlas Company, as it holds the key to the situation so far as traffic is concerned. The Atlas Company is a British concern.

Two White Star Liners in Collision. LONDON, June 12.—The White Star Line steamships Nomadic and Barnmore collided in a fog off Holyhead this morning. Both were badly damaged.

The Naval Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies will recommend an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for naval repairs.

C. P. Ritchie, president of the London Board of Trade, has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to legalize the metric system of weights and measures.

### Prince Luigi Sails From Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—Prince Luigi of Savoy and his party of mountain climbers sailed this morning on the steamship City of Topeka for Alaska, in the furtherance of their widely heralded scheme of ascending Mount St. Elias.

### REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



AGENTS FOR

The Joseph Dixon  
Crucible Co.

Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

Dixon's  
SILICA  
GRAPHITE  
Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

Dixon's  
AMERICAN  
Everlasting  
GRAPHITE  
Axle Grease

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

Dixon's  
Perfect  
Lubricator  
Belt  
Dressing.

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.



Write for Samples  
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. L. B. KERR

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil  
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.  
Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,  
La Espanola,  
La Africana,  
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Fickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Mutton Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,  
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,  
Stock Raiser  
AND DEALER IN  
Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—  
W. H. RICE,  
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED  
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER DISTILLERS COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## FORMER EFFORTS

### Secretary Sherman Reviews Negotiations.

#### Annexation Not Incompatible With Past Attitude of United States Towards Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Annexation Treaty and President McKinley's message to the Senate were accompanied by the following history of negotiations with Hawaii:

"To the President:

"The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the City of Washington the 16th inst. by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representative of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said Republic of Hawaii and all their dependencies are fully ceded to the United States forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14th and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on the 9th of March following.

"The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated, and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought the overthrow of the late Queen and set up instead of the Hawaiian monarchy a Provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such Government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. This self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of its creation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

"As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes; the temporary character of its first Government gave place to a permanent scheme under a Constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands; administration by an Executive Council, not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parliamentary regime and the ability of the new Government to hold, as the Republic of Hawaii, an independent place in the family of sovereign States, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof.

"Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States not a country whose administration has been carried down by a bloodless but complete revolution and a community in a state of political transition.

"Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal and points for its authority to the provision of Article 23 of the Constitution, promulgated July 21, 1890, which declares that the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

"The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian Constitution, and the conference of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and commercial union alternative proposed here, and to the consideration of the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union, on the lines of the German Zollverein, could not satisfy the problems of the administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would, on the one hand, deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction.

"We have had with Hawaii since 1875 a treaty of commercial union which practically assimilates the two territories, with regard to many of their most important productions, and excludes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges, yet, although that treaty has outlived other less favored reciprocal schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiled. Under such circumstances, to enter upon a reciprocal experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently sovereign, without assurance of permanency, with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

"Turning then to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an advisory and defensive alliance and a national guarantee were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the ceding State is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility, without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association, either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting State is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of sovereign control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment, alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

"There remained, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on this basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893, and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States.

"As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic powers for the action of Congress. If this was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain or of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States. For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the incorporation of the territory of the United States, which was included during President Grant's administration, November 25, 1893, for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States.

"Following that example, the treaty

now signed by plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Hawaiian Republic, leaves to the Congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and the manner in which laws of the United States are to be extended to the islands.

"In order that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced out of abundant caution an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations and the extension to the islands of the treaties of the United States. This leaves Congress free to deal with such special regulation of the contract labor system of the islands as circumstances may require.

"There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for the continuation of the existing machinery until provision shall be made by law for the government of the territory of the United States, and in execution of the treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and the United States, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty.

"It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooves the negotiators to see that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional form, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important respect.

JOHN SHERMAN,  
Department of State, Washington, June 12, 1897.

#### NEW REGULATIONS.

##### British High Commissioner Makes Changes for Solomon Islands.

The Samoa Herald is authority for the statement that a series of Queen's regulations have been issued by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, with a view to controlling the trade of the Solomon Group and making provision for its government. The objects of the regulations referred to are (1) to restrict the alienation of and in the Solomon Islands, (2) to prohibit the supply of intoxicating liquors to natives (3) to protect natives entering into contracts with non-natives, (4) to prevent the introduction of contagious disease into the island, (5) to restrict the sale and use of firearms and explosives to natives, (6) to provide for the raising of a local revenue in the Solomon Islands.

The last mentioned regulation provides that for every ship or vessel trading within the British Solomon Island Protectorate the owner shall pay an annual license fee of one pound for every ton of tonnage measurement, provided that the amount shall not exceed £100, or a half yearly license fee of 12s. per ton, provided the amount to be paid shall not exceed £60. The other methods of raising revenue are by means of a capitation tax of 5s. a year, to be paid by all non-native residents, and an annual or half yearly license for all trading stations.

#### GOOD WORK OF LADYBUGS.

##### Southern California Orchardists Are Already Greatly Benefited.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.—The Rhizobius ventralis has again been commended. Secretary Kellogg of the County Horticultural Commission says that excellent work is being done by the distribution of colonies of the insects introduced into California from Australia by Albert Koebel. The commission has distributed about 12,000 of these little bugs since the 1st of May, and is sending them out to orchardists at the rate of 500 a day. They are found to do good work, and it is believed will soon make the black scale as scarce as the white now is. They work as well in olive orchards as in those of citrus fruits, though in the latter they are more protected by the foliage.

#### FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

##### Plans for Signing Their Elaborate New Treaty.

LONDON, June 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the treaty of alliance to be signed by France and Russia on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg at the end of July will be one of the most laborious and carefully considered diplomatic instruments ever drawn, two Emperors and three Presidents and their Foreign War Ministers having worked on it since 1889. Hitherto the sole document binding the two nations has been a military convention. The new treaty will be signed either at St. Petersburg or Moscow.

#### GOVERNMENT BUILDING BURNED.

##### Ellis Island Immigrant Station Destroyed By Fire.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the immigrant landing station that covered almost all of Ellis Island, causing a property loss of about \$750,000 to the United States. All of the Government records and the baggage of immigrants was burned.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants were rescued from the burning structure and brought safely to this city. Not one of them received a burn. There were 40 patients in the wooden hospital building in the rear of the main structure, who were carried out just before the hospital took fire.

#### Approve Closer Relations.

LONDON, June 14.—All the afternoon newspapers discuss the speeches which the Duke of Devonshire, as president of the British Empire League, and the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, made at Liverpool on Saturday. They generally warmly approve of the references to the necessity of closer relations. The free-trade criticisms of the Duke of Devonshire are coldly treated by the Liberal newspapers.

#### Fortifications for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—By next winter Boston harbor will be well defended against invasion by a foreign foe. Within the next six months it is expected that seven 10-inch cannon mounted on disappearing gun carriages of the Buffington-Crozier type will de-

fend the entrance. At Fort Warren three 10-inch guns are being mounted on disappearing carriages, and will be in working order within a few weeks. The other four are to be placed at Long Island Head.

#### DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES.

##### Ruiz' Jailor Must Be Punished. Anxiety in Madrid.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A Herald's dispatch from Washington says: The State Department has practically completed the draft of instructions in regard to the Ruiz case, which, if President McKinley approves, will be given to the United States Minister to Spain for presentation to the Madrid Government.

This country will demand that the Spanish Government punish Major Fondesviela and other officials of the jail who were responsible for the death of Dr. Ruiz. The Ruiz case will not be confounded with any other negotiations. The Valencia incident is regarded as practically settled, both by the Administration and by the Spanish Legation here.

A Herald cable from Madrid says: Reports of the intended annexation of Hawaii by the United States causes anxiety as foreshadowing President McKinley's Cuban policy.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

#### Installation of Officers.

The recently elected officers of Court Lunallilo (6,600), A. O. F., were duly installed at the regular meeting of the Court last evening. They were as follows:

C. R.—G. McNicoll.  
S. C. R.—T. B. Murray.  
Treasurer—J. Kahokano.  
Recording Secretary—W. A. Fetter.  
Financial Secretary—J. M. Kea.  
S. W.—O. Graeff.  
J. W.—N. W. Brundage.  
S. B.—O. C. Whitehead.  
J. B.—N. L. Perry.

At the close of the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the ante-room. All toasts being duly honored.

## Weakened Vitality IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

### Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

### AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Pressman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

20 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.



**Cuticura SOAP**  
MAKES SOFT WHITE HANDS  
POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CO.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS, BOSTON, U.S.A.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.  
Sugar Machinery.  
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.  
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.  
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.  
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.  
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.  
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.  
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



**For Prices**  
ON THE ORIGINAL  
OF THIS SADDLE  
—SEND TO—  
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,  
Who also carry the Most Complete line of

## Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

## Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

## We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



**Vapo-Cresolene**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.  
CRESCOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

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AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE  
INSURANCE.

### Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.  
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.  
Capital - - £1,000,000.

### Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

### North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,  
£12,954,532.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 0 0  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000 0 0  
Paid up Capital..... 2,600,500 12 0  
2- Fire Funds..... 3,800,100 2 9  
3- Life and Annuity Funds..... 12,954,532 14 9

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,377,028 17 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity..... 1,484,007 9 11  
Branches..... £1,081,258 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

### ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

### General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

### LIFE AND FIRE

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AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Elma Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

### J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

### Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Per year, Foreign 50

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,

BUSINESS MANAGER.

FOURTH ON MAUI

Jollifications in Honor of

the Day.

Influx of Summer Visitors Has

Commenced—Scarcity of Rain

in the Islands.

MAUI, July 2, 1897.—Maui's Fourth

of July will be celebrated on the 2d and

3d. During the evening of the 2d a

ball will be given in the Wailuku Court

Hall, dancing to begin at 8:30. The

committee in charge of invitations are

W. A. McKay, W. T. Robinson and S.

F. Chillingworth.

During Monday, June 28th, after a

three days' trial, C. Clark and J. Wil-

liams were found guilty of selling

opium by the Wailuku Court and sen-

tenced by Judge Halstead to imprison-

ment for one month and to pay a fine

of \$500.

The four wells have been finished at

Hamakua by the McCandless Bros.

and a \$25,000 pump is expected by

the next vessel from the Coast. The

scholarship Oiga brought the boiler and

other machinery.

Summer visitors are coming to Ma-

ka-wa. Misses May Alexander, Grace

Cooke, Martha Alexander and Kellogg

are at Haiku. Miss Chamberlain of

Berkley is at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's and

Miss Ellis of the same town has been

a guest at C. E. Beckwith's.

Mrs. Spencer of Wailuku, Hawaii, is

at Judge Kepoiki's Wailuku, as are

also J. D. Holt and two daughters of

Honolulu.

C. H. Dickey and family are at

Olika.

At Hamakua plantation, during

Monday, June 28th, nine cars loaded

with trash and a storehouse filled with

machinery, old iron and lumber, were

burned. The fire which lasted for sev-

eral hours occurred within a short dis-

tance of the mill buildings. It is said

that the damages amounted to \$3,000.

The Hana people are making elab-

orate preparations for the coming th-

grand luau in a laud at the landing,

shooting matches, tug of war, climbing

greasy pole, etc. Lahaina and Ma-

ka-wa districts will not specially cele-

brate the 4th.

Mrs. Sorenson and two daughters of

Honolulu are the guests of Mr. and

Mrs. H. E. Moeller of Hana.

Messrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Hof-

facker are at Spreckelsville.

The schooner Oiga, Ipsen master,

will probably depart for S. F. to-mor-

row (Wed) with cargo of Paia and Ha-

iku sugar.

Weather:—Light showers all over

the island during today and yesterday.

Very sunny in Lahaina.

HILO'S NEW ORGAN.

Successful Dedication of a Fine In-

strument Saturday Evening.

HILO, July 3.—The great event of

the week here has been the dedication

of the fine new pipe organ, recently

erected in the Foreign Church by the

John Bergstrom & Sons Organ Manu-

facturing Company of San Francisco.

It has been looked forward to by our

pipes was perfect, and many in the au-

dience imagined themselves once

more in Bonnie Scotland. After play-

ing Wagner's "Tannhauser March,"

the last number on the program, Mr.

Taylor gave the "Star Spangled Ban-

ner" and "Auld Lang Syne" and then

left the church direct for the steamer

Kinau, waiting for him to return home.

Miss Willis, of Wainaku, sang an

"Ave Maria" by Gounod, with accom-

paniment of violin, organ and piano

in fine style and deserved in every way

the encore accorded her. She also ren-

dered several solos in the anthems.

The church choir, under the direc-

tion of Mr. F. M. Wakefield, rendered

three anthems and a "Te Deum" dur-

ing the evening. Their singing was ex-

cellent, and reflected much credit on

the director, who also presided at the

organ. We feel proud of our

choir. But the gem of the evening was

the "Largo," by Handel, played by

Mr. Marx, violin; Mr. Wakefield, piano,

and Mr. Taylor, organ. It was grandly

played, and the audience insisted on

its repetition.

Hilo has never had a more delightful

concert. Mr. Taylor stated to your

correspondent that the organ was an

unusually fine instrument, and well

built in every particular. Some of the

stops are remarkably sweet, and the

organ is a decided ornament to the

church. It has two rows of keys and

26 stops. The action is reversed, so

that the player sits with his back to

the instrument. The case is made of

oak, and the two fronts of pipes are

richly decorated in gold, cream, white

and light blue. Mr. Taylor further

stated that the Hilo people were for-

tunate in having the services of Mr.

Wakefield as organist and director of

the music in the church.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Mauna Loa will come off the Ma-

rine railway today and sail for Maui

and Hawaii ports tomorrow.

The steamer Kinau came in early

yesterday morning with 5,254 bags sug-

ar and other island imports from

Maui and Hawaii. Fine weather was

experienced.

The American barkentine C. C. Funk,

J. Challeston master arrived in port

49 days from Newcastle, Saturday

morning. She brought 830 tons of coal

to order. Fair weather was experi-

enced throughout the trip.

The S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro,

Ward commander, arrived in port and

hailed alongside the Oceanic wharf at

about 11:45 a. m. Saturday, nearly

seven days from San Francisco. She

brought four passengers for this port

and no freight.

The American ship Mary L. Cushing,

James N. Pendleton master, arrived in

port at about 11 a. m. Sunday, 47 days

from Hong Kong, with reports of bad

weather all the way. The Cushing

comes in ballast to W. G. Irwin & Co.

to load sugar for New York.

While loading sugar at Papaikou

last Friday the Kinau lost a boat. A

boat was going ashore when a heavy

sea struck, and she was dashed in

to the rocks. The five natives in her

jumped out as soon as they saw their

danger, and were rescued by another

of the steamer's crew.

BORN.

MCCANDLESS.—In this city, July 4,

1897, to the wife of William McCand-

less, a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 2.

Stmr. Hawaii, McDonald, from Ha-

L. Colsten, C. E. Rosencrans and wife.

W. E. Reeves, H. T. Mills, Sam Pedro,

M. Mahukane, A. J. Wilson, Mamaka-

na, Mrs. Holi and children, Mrs. J. E.

Kammer, Mrs. Pastor, Mr. Abu Barker

and children, Miss Axtell, M. Cham-

berlain, M. Ellis, Laura Pali, E. Toom-

ey, Mrs. Davis, Miss R. Kahaulo, C.

Kahaulo, Mrs. T. K. R. Amalu and

62 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James

Makee, July 3.—Miss Bernmann, J. Bush

and 11 on deck.

From Molokai, per stmr. Mokolii,

July 3.—J. F. Brown and family and

20 on deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Hel-

ene, July 3.—T. Murray and wife, A.

K. Weir and 1 on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Rio de

Janeiro, July 3.—Rev. R. F. Thomas,

Rev. R. F. Springer, M. C. Mott-Smith,

Dr. Victor Reidel, Through: Gustav

Kaemmerling, U. S. N.; W. E. Ben-

ditch, Herman A. Heydt.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G.

Hall, July 3.—A. Dreier, A. Conradt, F.

Weber, R. A. Cooke, M. J. Soares, J. H.

Gibson, Miss J. Hartwell, Miss B.

Hartwell, Miss A. Christian, Miss L.

Hart, Mrs. Wait and son, Mrs. Kelsey,

H. Isenberg and wife, F. H. Armstrong,

G. P. Cooke, H. H. Brodie, J. Vincent,

D. Conway, J. S. McCandless, J. An-

derson, C. Bosse, Jr., Miss E. Thomas,

Miss L. Kobb, Father Emerson and

20 on deck.

From Hong Kong, per ship Mary L.

Cushing, July 4.—E. M. Adams.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr.

Mikahala, July 4.—George McDougall.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, July

4.—Miss Augusta Kaus and three on

deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau,

July 4.—Miss Mary Watt, Miss Kate

Homer, Miss Olive Homer, P. A. An-

derson and one on deck.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, July

4.—Master Wilder Wight, Miss R. Pa-

nui, Miss M. Nape, J. K. Kawaiena,

wife and child, Miss N. E. Smith, Miss

E. W. Smith, Miss D. Carmon, Miss A.

Crook, Kamal' Ah Sang, Mrs. Look See,

Annie Keana and 2 children, Mas, Ha-

kuale, J. J. Drummond, C. W. Baldwin,

J. A. Baldwin, J. A. Moore, Mrs. S. W.

Kaul, Mrs. Punahole and child, Sam

Kaanaana, A. H. Crook, W. A. Bailey,

M. Hoonani, W. H. Holokahiki, J. L.

Pao, Akaulahi, E. Snyder, O. St. J.

Gilbert, W. S. Kikona, M. Tilton and

35 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per

stmr. Kinau, July 5.—Volcano: Miss

L. M. Ames, Miss E. Morris, Mrs. J. J.

Sullivan, Mrs. G. Dobbie, Miss L. Tuck-

er, Annie Keana and 2 children, Mas, Ha-

kuale, J. J. Drummond, C. W. Baldwin,

J. A. Baldwin, J. A. Moore, Mrs. S. W.

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35 deck.

Departures.

For Maui, per stmr. Ke Au Hou,

OAHU SUGAR CO.

Notice is hereby given to sharehold-

ers in the Oahu Sugar Company, that

their Certificates of Stock are now

ready for delivery at the office of H.

Hackfeld & Company, against pay-

ment of stamp duty.

J. F. HACKFELD,

4544-31 1876-31 Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO

CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly

appointed administrator of the estate

of Wm. H. Daniels, late of Wailuku,

Maui, deceased, notice is hereby given

to all persons to present their claims

against the estate of said Wm. H. Dan-

iels duly authenticated, whether se-

cured by mortgage or otherwise, to the

said undersigned, at his office at Wailu-